HEADQUARTERS

OF THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

All About the Chief Officer and His Aldes-His Official Family-Where the Business of the Army Is Transacted-Some of the Early Records.

Every reader of The Republican knows ral William Tecumsch Sherman is the eral of the United States army and command ing-in-chief, but comparatively few, even among officers of the army, are familiar with the locality in which the labor of administering the command of the army is performed or of the manner in which it is performed. Beadquarters of the Army is located at present in the east front of the magnificent pile known as the State, War, and Navy Department Building, just to the north of the main entrance, and on the right of the corridor. These quarters are only temporary, as the whole of the eastern front is intended for the Navy De-partment, and the War Department is only the official guest of the Navy until the north and west fronts and the central section are finished for the army. As now located the four rooms next north of the entrance to the first floor are occupied as the Headquarters of the Army. The room farthest to the north is occupied by Colonels John E. Tourtellotte and John M. Bacon the two senior affects decamp. The room is a large one, about twenty feet square, having two long windows looking out on the White House Park, with a huge mirror filling the space between. On the north side of the room, near the window, stands a large, handsomely-finished cabinated and the standard of the contract of net-dosk, which is occupied by Colonel Tourtel-lotte, and the remaining space on that side is oc-cupied by a large mahogany book-case, reaching half way to the lofty ceiling. On the west side a door, near the corner of the room, leads to the corridor, and another book-case nearly fills the remaining space. On the south side stands a large folding desk filled with file-cases, at which Colonel Bacon does bis share of the work, and this s ands just to the right of a door which leads to

GENERAL SHERMAN'S BOOK. This room is larger than the one just described and occupies a projection of the east front, which gives a view from the windows north toward Con-necticut avenue and Lafayette Square, south to the set unfinished Washington Monument and down the Potomac, and east to the White House. General Sherman's desk is on the east side between the windows, and is topped with a rack extending its whole width, which is filled with well-worn books which tell the story of frequent use. These ones, and chairs are also ranged along the west side of the room. On the north side is an open fire-piace, having a very handsome manuclpiace of gray marbles, which fills the space between the door and window. The west side has another large book-case against the wall, and thence a door leads out past the elevator lift shaft to the main corridor. On the south side stands a huge case, which must have been built where it stands, from its size, which has a chest of shallow drawers of great length and width, which tell at once that ey hold maps and charts laid away in full size. other door that leads south to

THE THIRD ROOM. where the other four aides-de-camp that compose the official family of the General of the Army are

large book-case, and a door leading to the cor ridor; the south side has a closet built into the thick wall, and in this corner is the telephone which connects with one in General Sherman's residence and the other military offices, the rest of this side being filled almost to the ceiling with s huge case containing records. East, two windows look out on the columned portice, the space between being filled by another book-case, and on the north side is a window to the floor which opens on the balcony in front of the aides' room. In the center are grouped three desks, occupied by the Chief Clerk, Henry Astel, and his assistants, Marshall M. La Tane and Clark C. Ellis,

THE RECORDS

of the Headquarters of the Army, from the day or which Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott assumed command, June 25, 1841, are stored in the huge cases along the west and south walls, and comprise many very bulky volumes.

PICTURES are hung thickly on the walls of the various rooms in the space not occupied by the cases. Along the cornice in each room is fixed a line of handsome brass picture rods, and all pictures are hung from these; no disfiguring, out-of-date picture palls defacing the walls. In the room first described hang finely-executed oil portraits of the late General James B. McPherson, the trusty lieutenant that General Sherman loved so well, and who fell on that desperate 22d of July before Atlanta; General George G. Meade, General Frank P. Blair, General John A. Logan, the swarthy Biair, General John A. Logan, the swarpsy senator from Illinois, and ex-Presidents ried, who was only a captain in the Saxta Cavary. Andrew Jackson and Zachary Taylor, both generals in the army, and the heroes respectively of the war of 1812 and of Mexico. In was the senior office of a regiment. As at present constituted the staff cousists of the Alberton officers, who rank on the staff in the or-General Sherman's room are half a dozen grand paintings, representing frontier scenery and the great buffalo ranges. In the Chief Clerk's room paintings, representing frontier seenery and the following officers, who rank on the staff in the orgreat buffalo ranges. In the Chief Clerk's room are two fine portraits—one of General Jackson in pointed on the staff January 1, 1871, and is a capbis uniform as a major-reneral, and the other of General William Worth (who was a colonel in the General William Worth (who was a colonel in the army and a general officer's uniform. In the room occupied a number of times, receiving the brevet of brigageneral officer's uniform. In the room occupied by General Poe and other aides is hung a collection of engravings, which are portraits of every

WHO HAS COMMANDED THE ARMY of the United States, save one, Major Doughty, who was captain of the one foot company of artil-lery, which at one time—back in the ninetics— composed the entire armed land force of the United States. The portraits were collected by the late Colonel Joseph C. Audenried, aide-de-camp, who died at his residence in this city June 3, 1880, who died at his residence in this city June 3, 1880, who sindled and corresponded for several years before in 1862, and was mustered out in 1865 as major o he was successful in obtaining those now in the collection. Each portrait has on it an original Cavalry, and is now No. 12 in that grade. Colonel autograph signature of the officer represented.

Oriando M. Poe (brigadier-general by brevet) was born in Ohio, and entered West Point in 1852, Clair, Anthony Wayne, James Wilkinson (Washington again), Alexander Hamilton, (Wilkinson again), Jacob Brown, Alexander Ma-comb, Winfield Scott, George B. McCiellan, Henry W. Halleck, Ulysses S. Grant, and William T. Sher man. Major Doughly succeeded Brovet Brigadier-General Harmer (Bestenant-colone) and remained in command several mentis. Alexander Hamilton was a major-general when Washington died which time he has served continuously until the as lieutenant-general and general in-chief, fig. present. He is now lieutenant-colonel of the cember 4, 1799, and was the senior officer of the Twenty-third Infantry, and was appointed aidearmy. It was only recently that it became known as the result of Colone, Audenried's studies and during the war and on the frontier, and is well research that Hamilton did exercise command, known as an author on frontier life and service but a few orders and memoranda were discovered, and hunting sketches. He is now engaged on a and the portrait was added. It is generally new work on frontier army life and service, believed that the full rank of lieuten-ant-general was first held in the United States a cadet at West Point in the class with Colonel army by General Grant, but this is a mistake, as | Dodge, and is now the senior major Second Ar Washington was made licutenant-general July 3, tillery and brigudier-general by brevet. During 1798, at the time of the Pennsylvania insurrection, the war he was distinguished as a commander of by President John Adams, and held the rank until light artillery in the Army of the Potomac, was by resident and the state and eldents of fleid, march, camp, and battle during the great rebellion, and are of the most exciting in rank on the staff, was born in Illinois interest to every one who carried sword or gun in that or any other war. These cover nearly all the space on the west and south walls that is not occupied by book cases. There are two other occupied by book cases. There are two other made a licutemant in 1862, and left the redunters in 1863 as a colonel of cavalry, having greatly distinguished pen sketches here which were flawn for a forthcoming work of Colonel Dedge (who is distinguished as an author), and represents the death of a noted frontier scaut who being surrounded by a large party of fudians, fought until he was down, despite the odds, and fired his last shot into his own head rather than be paigned in New Mexico and was for nearly two years Sought until he was down, despite the odds, and himself on the frontier, and in the Apache campaigns in New Mexico and was for nearly two years in the saddle day and night, almost without a day's

cent buttle of the Seventh United States Cavalry at rest. He was appointed alde-de-camp January 1, daylight of November 27, 1868, at Wichita, in the 1881. Indian Territory, where ten companies of the fa-mous regiment charged, squadren front, back and forth through a village of 4,000 Indians, until all surrendered. In another room hangs a frame containing colored representations of the army corps badges that the men of the late war feel tender-hearted over yet, and still wear so proudly.

assing the time pleasantly in hunting and social njoyment, varying with an occasional drill or insetion for exercise, and after that to come East for a couple or more years of leave or "soft-snap" duty. The writer has some knowledge, both from experience on the frontier and years of close observation in this city where "soft snaps" are believed to be thickest, that no class of sal-aried professional men in this country are so poorly paid, or who do so much work for the amounts received as officers of the army. General Sherman is usually at his deak very soon after nine a. m. each day, and at once dives into the mass of correspondence that each mail brings to his desk. Here no privrte secretary or assistant adjutant-general reduces his labor by opening his acidant-general reduces hissasor by opening his mail and presenting it with each letter or report bearing a brief of its contents. The Gen-eral reads every letter, official or pri-vate, when here, and every report that comes to his office. Each one read, he makes an indersement, longer or shorter as required,

and all that is strictly official he refers to the vari us members of his staff. Much of his time is coupled with visitors, and these are of every class. His trusted lieutenants of the late war, old class-mates and comrades in the Academy or in the field, soldiers who served in the battalions under his command-and these he invariably greets a though each was a dear friend—and countless civilian friends or admiring strangers. It is correct official etiquette that every officer of the army who visits Washington while General Sher-man is here shall call in person on the General of the Army. These offiers are all greeted alike, whether strangers or intimates, or newly-appointed second lieutenant or a general officer. Yet, with all these interruptions, he manages to get through an amount of work that would astorish the most energetic business man. He works in the room here until after three p. m. usually, but this by no means completes his day's work. In the front base-ment of his residence, No. 817 Fifteenth street, each night a bright light shines, and this he has fitted up as a study, where he does nearly as much work as at his official office. The room is lined with books which tell the story of frequents are the reference books most offen used—the Army Register, Army Regulations, Military Dictionaries, Digest of Military Lawr, &c., while close at the left is a revolving rack filled with more such books. At the right of the desk is a small stand bearing a case containing note and letter paper and cuvelopes, official and and letter paper and cuvelopes, official and prepares his professional or biographical works mostlicial, and beside this a row of chairs for visit unofficial, and beside this a row of chairs for visit unofficial, and beside this a row of chairs for visit unofficial, and beside this a row of chairs for visit unofficial, and beside this a row of chairs for visit unofficial, and beside this a row of chairs for visit unofficial, and beside this a row of chairs for visit unofficial, and beside this a row of chairs for visit unofficial, and beside this a row of chairs for visit unofficial, and beside this a row of chairs for visit unofficial, and beside this a row of chairs for visit unofficial, and beside this a row of chairs for visit unofficial, and beside this a row of chairs for visit unofficial. came from the Judge-Advocate General. Since his return he takes only a part of such cases, but has other work of a miscellaneous character. Colonel Bacon has charge of all of General Sherman's correspondence, and keeps the record-books of letters received and sent. General Poe, being an officer of the Corps of Engineers, has all matters of engineering referred to him. He receives the itener ries of marches, campaigns, or scouts, which are required to be kept by all commands in the field, and all maps or sketches of such operations; and has charge of the preparation of all maps made from this class of material. He is the disbursing officer of the headquarters, and has charge of all property. He is also, in ad-dition to his duties on the staff, the engineer memthe official family of the General of the Army are located. The room is about twenty feet wide and thirty or more feet long, and is lighted on the east side by three long windows reaching to the floor, opening out on a pillared balcony. Close by the door leading to General Sherman's room is the plain, high-topped deak of General Oriando M. Poe. In the centre of the room are two large, flat-topped office deaks, the one on the north side occupied by Colonel Richard Irving Dodge, and the other by General John C. Tidball. Colonel Al-bert P. Morrow's deak is on the east side between General Idball attends to all matters relating to

other by General John C. Tidball. Colonel Albert P. Morrow's desk is on the east side between
two windows. Two doors open out into the corridor on the west side, and the space between is
filled by another of the large mahogany bookcases. The north side of the room is devoid of
furniture except a small iron safe, while on the
south side another book-case extends along the
wall to the southeast corner, where another door
leads to the wall to the southeast corner, where another door leads to the FOURTH ROOM,

FOURTH ROOM,

where the clerical labor is performed and the records kept. This room is smaller than either of the others and flanks the main entrance to the building, being situated in the principal projection of the cast front. On the west side is a very large book-case, and a door leading to the corn.

Army, which he assigns for action to such aide as he deems best qualified to act upon it. An instance of this character was the report received : few days ago from Captain James Chester, Third Artillery, who was one of the officers sent to France this year to observe and report upon the annual manœuvres of the French Twelfth Army Corps at the great cump at Autun. This report, with the military maps accompanying it, was referred to General Poe. Chief Clerk Astel and his assistants keep all the books of record at headquarters, re-cording the authority for all orders-general, ourt-martial, circular, or special, and all official indorsements made, and the disbursing accounts of General Poe are also made out and a record kept. Two other clerks, Joseph von Gluernon and

> are employed in rooms in the Winder Building as draughtsmen in preparing maps, under the direction of General Poe. AIDES-DE-CAMP. The staff of General Sherman is composed of six officers of the active list of the army, selected by him without reference to rank, each of whom upon being designated by the General, become a full colonel in rank and drawing the pay of that grade during the time each holds this appointment. The question of rank as colonel has twice been raised by officers who held higher rank than the army rank held by the aides, but was fully set-tled in 1871, when an officer below the rank of

colonel claimed that as a member of a board or

small arms, he outranked the late Colonel Aude

Emil E. Court, are also clerks at headquarters, but

dier-general of volunteers. He was the office at the fort over Alistoona Pass in 1864 who received Sherman's famous signal dispatch to "Hold the fort, I'm coming." In 1866 he was ap-pointed a captain of infantry, and on the reorganzation of the army, which was completed December 31, 1870, he was transferred to the Seventl Cavalry. He now ranks number eight in line of promotion to major of cavalry. Colonel John M. Bacon is a native of Kentucky, and was appointed aide cavalry. In 1866 he was appointed captain Nintl anded in the order named: Wash-n, Josiah Harmer (Doughty), Arthur made coloud of the Second Michigan Infantry in made colonel of the Second Michigan Infinity in 1861, and promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862, but the commission expired in 1863, after which time he served with General Sherman in the field, becoming the chief engineer on the staff, and remained until the close of the war He was appointed side-de-camp January 1, 1873. Colonel Richard Irving Dodge is a native of North Carolina; was a cadet from 1844 to 1848, since de-camp January 1, 1881. He distinguished himsel

PORNER AIDES-DR-CAMP General Sherman succeeded General Gran March 4, 1869, as General of the Army, on the latter's accession to the Presidency, and fell heir to the right to six aides. As Lieutenant-Ganeral his staff consisted of a military secretary and two aides, each having the rank of lieutenant-colonel These officers he retained on his staff and promoted them to colonels. These officers were colonel from the army becember 31, 1870; Colonel Louis M. Dayton (captain Seventh Cavalry), who resigned from the army becember 31, 1870; Colonel Joseph C. Audenried (captain formished, lighted, and warmed by Uncle Sam, passing the time pleasantly in hunting and sealed them to colonels. These officers were called them to colonels. These officers were colonel from the army becember 31, 1870; Colonel Joseph C. Audenried (captain passing the time pleasantly in hunting and sealed them to colonels. These officers were colonels from the army becember 31, 1870; Colonel Joseph C. Audenried (captain seventh captain sealed them to colonels. These officers were colonels from the army becember 31, 1870; Colonel Joseph C. Audenried (captain seventh Cavalry), who died in Washington colonels. Sixth Cavairy), who died in Washington June 3, 1880, and Colonel James C. McCos (Hentenant Fourth Artillery), who also died in Washington November 29, 1870. Is addition to these officers General Sherman retained three officers of General Grant's staff—General Frederick T. Dent (lieutenant-colonel Thirty-sec ond Infantry, now colonel First Artillery), who re-signed December 31, 1872; Colonel Cyrus B. Com-stock (major of Engineers), who resigned May 3, 1879, and Colonel Horace Porter (major of Engineers), who resigned January 1, 1873, Besides these Colonel William D. Whipple (Bentenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general) and Colonel Alexander McDowell McCook (colonel Sixth In-fantry) resigned December 31, 1889.

"DON'T TECH THEM VEILI"

How an Old Woman Tied a Steamboat to the Wharf. Last Sunday morning, as the usual plede steamer was about leaving this side for Sauce ito, the wharfhand who began to cast off the cable was surprised to find the bost further secured to a spikehead in one of the piles by an old blue veil,

'Can't help it, ma'am-time's up, whistle's that fool bean of hers, Jim Skinderson, would waste time buying peanuts and top-corn along the road, but I promised to have the ferryman wait for 'em, and I'll do it, too. Here! hands off, you reskel!" and she furiously rapped the man over the knuckles with her umbrelia as he pro eded to east off.

"Helen Blazes! Why don't you cast off down there?" roared the steersman from the pilot-

"Because my darter—" but the old lady's shrick was lost in the steam-whistle. The wheels gave a revolution, the green veil broke, and the boat churned away from the wharf, just as Liza and Jim sauntered through the gate, with their bearts full of emotion and their mouths full of

The following paragraph on "The Use of Short Words" is attributed to Horatio Seymour, It practices what is preached therein, since there is no word in it with more than two syllables, save such as are quoted for purposes of illustra-tion: "We must not only think in words, but we must also try to use the best words, and those which in speech will put what is in our minds into the minds of others. This is the great art which those must gain who wish to teach in the school, words which we learn in early life, and which the have the same sense to all classes of men, the hard the same sense to all classes of men, the hard the same sense to all classes of men, the hard the same sense to all classes of men, the same sense to all classes of the same sense to all classes of men, the same sense sense to all classes of men, the same sense sense to all classes of men, the same sense sense to all classes of men, the same sense sense to all classes of men, the same sense sense to all classes of men, the same sense sense to all classes of men, the same sense sense to all classes of men, the same sense sense to all classes of men, the same sense sense to all classes of men, the same sense sense to all classes of men, the same sense sense to all classes of men, the same sense sense to all classes of men, the same sense sense to all classes of men, the same sense sense to all c the church, at the bar, or through the press. To do this in the right way they should use the short

Pirating.

Many are the charges made in one way and another of pirating, i. c., the stealing and utilizing by one author of the thoughts and written opinious of another without his consent, or without due credit. Plagiarizing is a vaguer expression. at least not so harsh, but what word will express the putting into writing and even print of the ideas of a man when verbally expressed. It is stated that Voltaire had a wonderful faculty of getting Rousseau aroused on some subject in which he, Voltaire, was especially interested, and in order to "draw him clear out" would oppose him vehemently, then go and write out as his own the ideas thus gathered. Rousseau complained bitterly and in times of race would exhaust the French vocabulary of expictives, yet repeat the scene at a day in the near future, much to the merriment of his friends.

Solemn Owls.

There are a number of solemn personages who have a habit of sneering at American newspaper humor, characterizing it as extrava-gant, biasphemous, frivolous, personal, and so forth. They want Charles Lumb and Sidney Smith served up on toast all the time. It took Charles Lamb one entire week to write a funny letter, and Sidney Smith prepared his after-dinner jokes as carefully as Mr. Evarts does his speeches. American newspaper humor simply aims to please the passing fancy, to brighten the solemn page of life, to act as sauce to the daily intellectual solids. It is thrown off lightly and rapidly, and it does its readers—such readers at all events as have the ghost of a laugh in them-we are very sure, a great deal of good,-Hawkeye,

The Extravagance of the Age. Nothing is more noticeable than the endency of those who have limited means to imitate—at least they think they imitate—the wealthy. The young man of to-day scarcely considers him-self respectable unless he has a scarf ptu for every day in the week. But if he will reflect he will dis cover that the rich man is content with one, and he, poor young man, is only imitating in his tastes the swell of the period.

LO, A NOBLER DAY IS DAWNING!

"Call a halt-the day of vaporing is at an end."-Z Lo! a nobler day is dawning Let'a nobler day is dawning.
And the beroen of our land
Side by side in solid column
In the foremost ranks shall stand—
Men who on the field of battle
Were the foremost in the fray
Shall be called to honored places
In the rank and file to-day,
ORUS—They are coming, they are coming,
Alt the gallant boys in blue,
And Columbia waits to welcome
Every loyal man and true. They are standing by the Union.

They are standing by the Union
Just as bravely as of yore,
And a grander triumph waits them
Than was ever known before.
For the voice of inspiration
Bounds aloud throughout the land,
Men who fought to save the country
In the foremest ranks shall stand."
Chours—They are comi They are coming with the memory

They are coming with the memory of three hundred thousand graves;
They are coming with the shackles
Of four million human slaves;
With the sears and wounds of battle,
With the toil of other years,
And Columbia waits to greet them
With an offering of tears.
Chouve—They are coming, &c. Who so base as to forget them

And the deeds they nobly done? To forget their toil and suffering And the victories they have won? To forget the earnest struggle
That secured Columbia's fame o forget the days when gailent men
That secured Colombia's fame;
To forget the days when gailent men
Were numbered with the slain.
Chorus.—They are coming, &c.

God protect the brave defenders Of this glorious hand of ours; Wreathe the stars and stripes of freedom With love's offering of flowers: Sound the bugle through the Nation Till our noble heroes stand

In the rank and the of glory,
'Mid the noblest of the land.
Consta-They are coming, &c.
Mrs. Mary E. Kaul, for the National Soldiers on

A GEORGIAN'S VIEW

MAHONE'S VIRGINIA VICTORY.

lam-The Glorious Result.

The South Ripe for Advanced Ideas and Progress Leaders Wanted Like Mahone in All the States to Break Bown Bourbon

OF

When General Mahone entered the nate of the United States March 4 last the even of the country were upon him. The Democratic Senators watched him like bawks. They first es sayed to conciliate him and bring him into their ancus. When he failed to put in an appearance caucus. When he failed to put in an appearance and quietly and in a dignified manner, modest withat, entered upon a discharge of his duties they saw that his determination was to act independently and take that course which, to their vision, pressged a breaking up of the usual order of things with Southern politicians. They dreaded this. They saw what would be the effect. They had been so long accustomed to a concert of action which had kept certain leaders of that section in the ascendant, and knew so well that if one bold man ever led off in a revolt against their methods inan ever led off in a revolt against their motion of retaining party power the browbeating, to passion-appealing, intimidating modes of controlling elections must cease, that a determined attack upon bina was at once resolved upon. Hill, of Georgia, when

HE TROUGHT NO NORTHERN DEMOCRAT would be equal to the occasion, opened this war under a cover of ignorance of Mahone's position, dealing in innuendoes and sarcasm, assuming there was a traitor in the body and flaying alive this which was knotted around the side rail. Keeping
supposed false one. Mahane received the plaudits of his countrymen of the Union, and of all
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its of his countrymen of the Union, and of his countrymen of the Southern of his countrymen of his "Let the whistle be blowed, then," said the old vice of the same cause, declared his purpose to lady, much excited. "I tell you my darter Liza is said securing to all men entitled under the laws start without her. I knowed she'd be late, and ernment a right to a full, fair, and free expression of their opinions and a correct and proper declaration of that voice. Such calumny, such malignity, such unfairness and misreprethe position of a public man as that which

WAS SHOWN TOWARD HIM in that memorable debate, participated in by the most of the Southern Schators, was never known in the annals of our country. These Schators who, in one breath, would declare that the "Republican party of the Nation was a party of noble purpose, honorable history, and glorious fame," in another fusinuated that that party was prompted by a corrupt motive, a base purpose; that Mahone was such a Benedlet Arnold that he could be bribed, and that the leaders of the Republican party were vile enough to bribe him by offering him a con-"See there, now?" yelled the old lady; "wnat did I tell you? Stop the injun! Shove it back! Senator, so essential to change the relative strength of parties in that body; that the bargain was complete; that there was no patriotism, no honor, nothing but vile "coalition" and dishonor. They lowers of (then) Vice-President Arthur, Senator Conkling, Cameron, Logan,

GENERAL GRANT, AND OTHER STALWARTS; and asserted that these barrainers and corrupt mer as they styled them, had winked the matter through. They then did all they could—what amount of acts on their part, or promises made, whether those acts and promises were of a nature which might also be called "bargains," or how much they savored of corruption will probably never be known-to ingratiate themselves with the faction of the Republican party represented by President

naught against the appointee's fitness, he hould not have their consent, because it served their party's purpose best to withhold it. Will men never learn that petty spite, small actions, vite calumny, and personal abuse are utterly power-less to stem the tide of "ideas and principl s?" Will they never learn that all such things will but recoil on those who indulge in them, and that

RIPE FOR ADVANCED IDEAS. and progress there is no power strong enough to hold them back?" See the result. The agony is over. The Nation rejoices. Independent thought, liberal sentiment breathes with more satisfaction throughout the South. Virginia has spoken, and that, too, in thunder tones. Bourbonism is defeated—disastrously defeated. Their choice young leader, aman of noble race and lineage, their most eloquent knight, has been vanquished. If they could not succeed under Daniel's leadership they could not under any in their ranks. This is riumph of a thought, an idea. The question of the debt of Virginia, its adjustment, was but an incident, a side issue. The thought, the idea, that men are cutitled, the poor as well as the rich, the humble as well as the high, to have their opinions, to freely express them, and to declare them through the ballot has prevailed. Mahone emerges from this contest a man of marked ability, a leader of advanced thought, worthy to be its first

A SKILLFUL MANIPULATOR of his forces at the ballot-box or on the field of battle. He has won a name of which his children and his country may well be proud. And when, as this advanced idea makes its way through the rest of the Southern States, and courageous, lib-eral advocates of the same lay it before the peo-ple of those States in future campaigns, and it will there also triumph, as on Tuesday last in the old Mother of States, it will be a great satisfaction to Mahone that it was his good fortune to inaugurate the same and their its first great hattle and win its the same and fight its first great battle and win its GEORGIAN. first decisive victory.

Scientific Wonders. That America is fast being recognized as holding within her grasp grander and more beautiful things than any other land under the sun is rapidly being conceded. Instead of the rest tide of travel setting toward the European shores, as in the past, there was, during the past season, a notable increase of tourists from the classic shores of the Old World. Switzerland is not losing her attractions, but America is unfolding hers, and men of science come to examine them, both above and under the ground. The Alps and the Rhine and the Pyrennes are grand, and Agasais stood en-tranced as he took in their beauty and their wealth with his broad vision; but the Rockies, Niagars, the Misassippi, the Mammoth Cave, the Yosemite and the Luray Caverns are grander. There is nothing in the world to match their wild and

two streams across the Atlantic; but those who come will be better paid than those who go. A Man With a Mermaid. Mr. William Kennedy, of Fall River, scaman on the United States ship Richmond, is lucky mariner. He has just returned to his ome in the possession of an authentic and well preserved mermaid, whom he captured in the Yang-tse-Klang River in May, 1879. The indi-vidual evidently died young, for her length is only ourteen inches, but in respect to her attraction he would be a bold man who should venture to say "Pooh-pooh to you." The head, neck, elbows, and palms are covered with fine hair, the lower part of the body with silvery scales. The breasts are well defined, and the features, though some-what wizened, are not without force and character. It is painful to add that the eyes have "shrunk away." Mr. Kennedy has been offered \$100 for this fascinating creature, not including the alcohol in which she is preserved, but he has ejected with proper scorn this conten

rugged beauties, and we may benceforth expect

The First Wood Engraving The first known wood engraving with a date is the St. Christopher of 1423, a copy of which is in the Althorpe Library, England. After Theo-dore L. DeVinne had written and stereotyped two hundred pages of his excellent " History of the In-vention of Printing," a reading of the legend of St. Christopher led him into a new line of study, the in 100 por result of which was the desiroction of his stereo- in 1000 por types and the rewriting of that portion of his work. In 1,000 po

FOR PEW-HOLDERS. ething of Interest to People Who Attend Church Here.

The following suggestions, from the ector's Parish Notes in the interesting November number of the Parish Unide of the above named church, breathe so true a spirit of Christian cour-tesy, and are so applicable to pew-holders in all the leading churches of this city of strangers, that teny, and are so applicable to pew-holders in all the leading churches of this city of sirangers, that we are glad to reproduce them in this column:

The renting of a pew conveys right to occupy, not right to leave unoscupied, mor to disturb others by very late coming. And fault is sometimes found because persons coming too late find that seems occupied, or coming a little late find that some stranger, without knowledge of the inhers, has taken possession of a seat that seemsed unoccupied. Strangers, not understanding the arrangements and the necessity for them, sometimes complain because they are not immediately sested in good places. The congregation owe a deeper debt to the inhers than they are aware of. You can help them, and help to your own convenience, the good order of the church and its good name for inspitality if you.

First—Remember that from this time until after issue the church will be very full; often crowded. Second—Take pains to come early; you will gain what otherwise you lose—the fulness of the worship; you will save the unbers the trouble of watching your seat; you will avoid interrupting the worship of others.

Thirti—Ax you pass in, if you know you are to have one or two disposable places in your pew, say so to the usbers. Or better, have the courage of hospitality, to take in with you some stranger whom you see waiting. The personal kindness of your part will be more acceptable than the official kindness of the inshers.

Fourth—Be prompt and watchful to invite into your pews, if there be room, persons occupying chairs in the passage-way.

And last; if by misake, or in any way, you come to church late and find your seat in part occupied, be careful to let no token of annoyance make the stranger feel uncomfortable. A monnent's patience will show you, as one more at home in the church, where you can find room in neighbors seats, and such a lesson in patience and self-denial will be far better for you, than turning your back upon God and His worship in displeasure.

FIGHTING GRANT.

The New York "Tribune's" Mean Meth ods-Coolly Proposing Assassination. An interviewer asked General Grant a w days ago in New York why it was that th New York Tribune lent itself to much a mean nethod of warrare against him. He said : gret that I do not feel at lil wrty to speak of it just now. I can only do so in solf-defense, as it involves others. This much I will say, however: During the past six weeks certain friends of the Tribuse have been to me repeatedly to ask my good offices to intercede for them with President Arthur. These gentismen with President Arthur. These gentismen said that the Tribuse people desired to place themselves in harmony with the President, as they had been with Mr. Garfield. In case this could be done they are ready to desert the Half-Breed flag and to give the administration their most cordial and hearty support. It was a complete surrender—unconditional, indicated at Washington—that and a share of the loaves and fishes, I suppose. The details of this matter, if published, would be anything but agreeable to the paper that has lent its columns for Mr. Biaine's assault upon the President and myself, and if the attack is repeated they are likely to be given to the gret that I do not feel at likerty to speak of it jus tack is repeated they are likely to be given to th

attack is repeated they are likely to be given to the public."

"At this point," continued the interviewer, "I asked the ex-President whether he had taken any steps to bring about a reconciliation. 'No, sir, he replied, with an emphasis that fairly startled me. 'Do you think I could do anything for a newspaper that coolly proposed my assassination?"

The following from the New York Tribuse of January 9, 1870, is the article to which General Grant refers:
"Now that Kellogg proposes to decide who shall belong to the Louisiana Legislature, and is backed by the United States army, might not President Grant better decide who shall belong to the next Congress, and enforce his decision by five or six regiments of United States troops, commanded by that truthful and just man, General Sheridan, and remove all regularly elected members to make place for the Cassys and Denta? If he insists on fighting it out on this line some one will play Brutus to his Cassar without fail, which, by the way, would be a great blessing to the country."

A Lottery Ticket Incident

account to stay. His prosecution has collapsed; his legal acumen has proven unequal to even the his legal acumen has proven unequal to even the preliminary grapple with the alleged conspiracy which he uncovered a few mouths ago amid such thunders of applause from the "independent" press; and now he throws up the high position and literally deserts the post of duty from which the "independent" press was a few weeks ago whining and growling for fear he should be driven by a whole distained the sends out a lame and halting explanation of his extraordinary and unpartroid action; to wit, that ever since Fresident Garfield's death he has feit that his usefulness was at an end. Why so? Has anybody interfered with his usefulness? Has not President Arthur entreated him to go on and do his whole duty? Does he not himself say that President Arthur has treated him with entire kindness throughout? Why, then, does he put out such a meaningless and childish explanation as this? We think it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to answer this simple question—even one of the marked shilly, excentional nativities and lawyer to answer this simple question—even or of the marked ability, exceptional patriotism, as altogether phenomenal purity of Mr. Wayne Ma Veagh,—Boston Truncker.

Some of Billy Cook's Work. The belief now is that had the star-route cases gone to the grand jury there would have been no bill found. The Government counsel had satisfied them The Government counsel had satisfied themselves that with the usual examination of witnesses there would be no bill. There is authority for this.

About that time Cook wrote a letter to the foreman of the grand jury, asking that a bill might be found against Brady, without witnesses as to like main facts, on the merest formal taking up of the indictment, which would be ready made in ad-

vance.

The foreman of the grand jury respectfully declined. No bills would be found after such a fash ion.

These things are interesting for their hearing on a subject which heretofore has had its chief interest in the supposed deviltries of Brady & Co., and which begin to dwindle in comparison, if not on the merits of the cases.—New York Sun of 13th interest of the cases.

During the month of October there arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, rived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orieans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, 76,061 passengers—of whom 67,029 were immigrants, 6,436 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 1,787 allens not intending to remain in the United States. Of this total number of immigrants, there arrived from England and Wales, 9,741 Froland, 5,421; Scotland, 1,82; Austrie, 1,837; Helgium, 171; Denmark, 721; France, 716; Germany, 2,166; Hungary, 644; Italy, 2,138; Netherlands, 501; Norway, 2,56; Foland, 276; Russia, 536; Sweden, 3,599; Switzerland, 946; Deminion of Canada, 11,340; China, 923; and from all other countries, 199.

Wants His Countrymen to Come Here, London, Nov. 17.-Mr. John Walter, M. P., of the London Times, recently speaking at Abingdon, in Berkshire, on the result of his tour in America, said it was desirable that there should be in all English counties a body of men able to advise their neighbors who are about to go to America. Any Englishman going to America who is a good judge of land and who is steady and industrious might be certain of becoming wealthy and prosperous before he was fifty years old. Before the close of the next century the United States would have a population of 20,000,000. He wished that Englishmen would go there. They would be an additional element of stability in the country, and would be as likely to succeed there as men of any other nationality. Abingdon, in Berkshire, on the result of his tou Alaska Moonshiners.

Captain Healy, of the revenue steamer Captain Healy, of the revenue steamer Rush, who recently returned from assummer cruiso in Alaskan waters, has submitted a report of his operations to the chief of the Revenue Marine. He says in destroyed, of the Aleutian Islands and the Alaskan Coast, slarge number of rum and grass distilleries, and ordered the natives to discontinua entirely the manufacture of liquor. The American schooner Pauline Collins, which went ashore some time since at Karlouka, has become a total wreck. The schooner Mathuco, which was seized for violation of the revenue laws, lies at Kadisk in an unseawerthy condition. It may be possible, however, Captain Healy thinks, to bring her to San Francisco next year.

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